

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local showers and continued cool to day; to-morrow probably fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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BERGER REFERS TO THE RED SEA, 6,000 IN FRENZY

Radicals at the Garden Thought He Meant Capitalists' Gore.

CHEERS FOR TROTSKY

Broad Hints at "Direct Action" Met by Shrieks of Approval.

STEDMAN SCORES WILSON

Socialist Lawyer Says Extremists Are the Only Thinkers.

When Victor Berger prophesied a Red Sea drowning for the forces of capitalism yesterday, 6,000 radicals who filled the floor of Madison Square Garden, played a literal translation upon it and split the air with approving howls.

A simian browed person from the Ferrer School, who was one of a number of anarchists to worm their way into the Socialist meeting, remarked in a voice audible to many around him, "Yes, a red sea, that's what we must have here."

The same simian browed one with a few thousand others cheered the unseated Congressman from Milwaukee vociferously when he said in his thick Teutonic dialect, "The capitalist class will reap enough of the dragon teeth which it is sowing, and if they will stiffen their neck as did Pharaoh in the Red Sea they will surely get acquainted with the ten plagues in the course of the next few years."

But the simian browed one and the other extreme radicals present maintained a surly silence. The speaker said he had always personally opposed violence. That statement did not meet the spirit of the crowd, composed of Socialists and anarchists and others. Marx and Ferrer who attended yesterday's meeting. Every utterance that smacked of violent radicalism they uproariously applauded, while all other utterances they received with silence. They also cheered every mention of the Bolshevik to the echo, and boomed and hissed every mention of the Kolchak Government in Russia.

Wild Statements Cheered.

They cheered Alderman Algeron Lee when he said the war might be over there, but that it was not over over here. They cheered Jacob Panken, the Socialist Judge, when he tried to lay the blame for the war on the door of the secret service. They also booed Berger when he said: "If the capitalists persist in their persecution of Socialism, they will be anarchy, and they will deserve it."

When he said, "If they put men like Hilquit, Lee, Debs and myself out of business, they will be anarchy, and a voice in the crowd shouted, "Like Lenin and Trotsky!" There was a chorus of howls.

Berger spoke with passion of the twenty year prison sentence hanging over his head for violation of the Espionage Act, and of the refusal of Congress to permit him to leave the country. He was elected. "If that soviet of lawyers and bankers refuse to give me a seat," he said, "I will go back to Milwaukee, and I will be elected."

If they send me to prison, I will fun from prison on the Socialist ticket. "If they deny the Socialist party a seat in the House," he said, "I will be elected."

Before hearing Berger the crowd listened while Seymour Stedman of Chicago, lawyer for many of the well known radicals, attacked the American Federation of Labor, and said he had been "handing out flapdoodle to its followers."

Mr. Stedman deprecated the lack of popular interest in the radical movement, and said that he had seen one does any thinking excepting a small group of radicals.

Editor Blows His Horn.

Charles W. Ervin, editor of the Call, devoted his entire speech to telling how much better his paper was than all other papers, excepting perhaps the Volks-Zeitung. After this verbal advertisement his men combed the audience selling copies.

Albert Rhys Williams also made hay while the sun shone, for his appearance among the speakers was made the occasion of greatly boosting sales of a booklet that he has written eulogizing soviet Russia, many hundreds of copies going at ten cents each. A little more cash was cleaned up by sale of a pamphlet by Scott Nearing, the charging of 17 cents for admissions and the taking of a collection amounting to about \$100.

While waiting for the speaker, the crowd arose and sang the "International" and the song of the Soviet Government, led by a girl wearing a "middy" blouse and bold hair.

Throughout all these proceedings four uniformed policemen and 100 plain clothes detectives, secret service and department of justice men were ranged about the hall, while a hundred more cops sat around downstairs in the quarters in which the animals are usually confined when the circus is in town.

The speaker at the end of the meeting closed caused some excitement, and a woman gave a hysterical shriek, but the officers, who were merely waiting for the speaker to disperse promptly at the finish of the speaking.

3,000, INCLUDING CHILDREN, SLAIN BY COMMUNISTS

Peasant Revolts Lead to Wholesale Slaughter by Hungarian Reds.

ONE VILLAGE BURNED

Massacre Follows Refusal of 22 Towns to Join the Bolsheviks.

TROOPS FIRE INTO MASSES

Oedenburg Now Declared in State of Siege and Dictatorship Proclaimed.

By the Associated Press.
VIENNA, June 7 (delayed).—Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or hanged by the Red Army as a consequence of revolts in western Hungary around Oedenburg, according to news considered trustworthy, which has been received here. The entire village of Kollerhof was burned.

The massacre took place after thirty-two villages surrounding Oedenburg had refused to go over to Bolshevism. They desired to join with Austria.

Bela Kun, the Communist leader and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Joseph Pogany, Bolshevik Minister of War, visited the districts, then sent orders to Commissioner Semely, to whom such class of work is usually deputed because of his bloodthirsty character, to conduct requisitions of clothing, food and imperial paper crowns, now called "blue" money to distinguish it from "red" or Soviet money.

The peasants, according to the advice, gathered a small army, numbering a few thousand, armed with rifles, axes, scythes and similar weapons, against which a Red division was sent. The peasants were surrounded. Kollerhof was shelled, then machine guns were turned against it on Thursday and Friday nights. A majority of those fleeing from the burning village were shot. Those who were captured were hanged.

Severe fighting is in progress between Budapest and Vienna, north of the Danube, between the Czechs and the Hungarian Communist forces. The Hungarians have crossed the River Neutra and are threatening Pressburg (Pozsony).

The position of the Czechs in Slovakia is more serious, as the Hungarian Communists have been stirring up the peasants, who are universally regarded as giving the Czechs autonomy and also have not treated them as brothers. They add that for 1,000 years the Slovaks and Hungarians lived together and should continue to do so.

Patriotism is at white heat in Prague, according to reports from the Czech capital. The pride of the Czechs, it is reported, has been hurt by the defeat of the Czech legionaries, who have been regarded as the world's greatest soldiers. The legionaries, trained in France, have been doing the best work against the Hungarians. The Czech soldiers generally are Socialists, and are so indicated that they have been tainted by Bolshevism.

PEASANTS DEFEATED AFTER HARD BATTLE

Hungarian Reds Besiege Town and Slaughter Defenders.

LONDON, June 8.—Armed peasants, who revolted against the Hungarian Communist Government and Hungarian troops, have been engaged in heavy fighting in western Hungary, which resulted in the defeat of the peasants, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna says.

Five thousand peasants assembled Friday near Oedenburg (Sopron), between Zinkendorf and Kollerhof, by the Communist garrison from Oedenburg, armed with artillery and machine guns. A bloody battle followed and the peasants were driven back and surrounded in Kollerhof by the red guards.

After a short siege, it is added, Kollerhof was stormed and many of its peasant defenders slaughtered. The entire Oedenburg district has been declared in a state of siege and a military dictatorship proclaimed.

DR. KARL MUCK TO BE SENT TO GERMANY

Interned Symphony Leader to Sail on Transport June 18.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
BOSTON, June 8.—Word was received here today from the Swiss Legation at Washington that Dr. Karl Muck, former conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who was arrested as an enemy alien and interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, is to be sent back to Germany on a transport from Charleston, S. C., June 18. Germany is to bear all the expense of getting her much admired musical director back to the home land.

With Dr. Muck will go a number of other prominent Germans. A party leaving Boston this afternoon included twelve women, wives and sweethearts of paroled and interned Germans bound for Charleston to take the transport.

The Boston delegation has to foot its own bills from this city to the Southern port, but like the former Symphony leader, will have all its expenses, once aboard the transport, paid by Germany.

When others will why don't you buy LIBERTY BONDS? The Sun and 1100 Investments. John Muir & Co., 51 E. W. Ave.

AMERICA TO JOIN IN MINOR PEACE TREATIES; WILSON SAYS U. S. IS BOUND THROUGH LEAGUE; SENATORS PROBE BRITISH MAIL BAN ON TEXT

LLOYD GEORGE'S ENEMIES USING WILSON AS CLUB

British Politics Boils Over on Peace Bickerings and President's Ideals.

PREMIER BETWEEN FIRES

London Papers See Relations With U. S. Verging on International III Feeling.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 8.—As a direct result of the political bickering at the Peace Conference there has grown up in England a widespread and strong impression that the relations between the United States and Great Britain are growing more delicate, and are verging upon actual international ill feeling. In the last half century there never has been a time when the British press so openly displayed such doubt as to England's relations with America.

Press reports from Washington and New York are partly responsible for this amazing condition, for during the last fortnight there has been a continuous stream of despatches about American politicians urging the United States to beware of England's crafty statesmen, to keep clear of entangling alliances and to let Europe settle in her own juice.

These reports are adding heavily to public opinion, already fired against the Government. Since Premier Lloyd George openly denounced Lord Northcliffe during his recent speech in the House of Commons, English politics has been on the point of boiling over. Apparently the time has come for Lord Northcliffe to retaliate, and is doing so with vicious thrusts, simultaneously trying to stem the tide of anti-American feeling.

The latest reports centre around the rumor of Premier Lloyd George weakening and agreeing to modify the peace terms, which are universally greeted with astonishment and disapproval. Lloyd George is said to be connected directly or indirectly with the Premier's trucking to Wilson or to American opinion. Hence a great hue and cry has been raised against the Wilsonian theories, American imperialism and against anything else which shows signs of having originated across the Atlantic.

Use Wilson to Beat Lloyd George.

The Evening Star, attempting to throw oil on the troubled waters, says editorially: "Let us be wary and skeptical regarding the peace line from Paris. Let us cultivate an incredulity about the malicious suggestion that Wilson is fighting against his own ideas and against his own principles. The attempt to use him as a stick with which to beat Lloyd George is too impudent to deceive the greenest greenhorn. It is true that Anglo-American solidarity is in grave danger, and Wilson's supporters are uniting with his opponents in demanding that America repudiate the treaty and leave Europe to stew in her own juice. America won't pledge herself to guarantee anything but a clean peace. If America and Great Britain keep together the peace must not be a seed plot for future wars, and must be a source of corruption and brute force. We hope the better mind of Britain will fortify the better mind of America."

The English labor press is rallying at Premier Lloyd George with just as much venom as Lord Northcliffe, but where the latter takes the Premier for weakening and showing a firm front against the enemy, the labor press cry out against the "cruelty and wickedness" of the terms which destroy Germany and then make her pay.

The old diplomat live in the past," it says. "They see the future through a mist of greed and falsehood. They must clear out and allow the workers to come in."

Caught in Party Imbroglio.

The Weekly Spectator, under the caption, "Britain and the Party Struggle in America," says: "We have anxieties regarding our special relations with America. If the matter were not so serious we could find a good deal of ironic amusement in the toady turn of conditions of the present situation. Our delegates in Paris, public opinion here in newspapers and in Parliament have been in favor of playing up to Wilson as the American representative in order to show our gratitude for help generously rendered, and still more to make clear the touch of blood kinship. The national attitude has been to regard the things which he wanted, rather than have friction with America. We do not regret that, but

Anonymous handbills are being scattered about the city citing a despatch from Geneva quoting alleged members of the American delegation to the effect that if the German people put up with such men as Erzberger nothing could be done and that if Germany insisted on committing political suicide friendly Americans in the delegation cannot prevent her.

A report is printed that Erzberger is working on a memorial showing on the one hand the results if Germany signs the treaty and on the other hand the effects if she does not sign, the purpose being to create sentiment in favor of signing. Notwithstanding Erzberger's personal denial to me and a peculiarly worded denial in the newspapers, another member of the Cabinet has confirmed to me the assertion that Erzberger had submitted to the Cabinet a memorial drawing two pictures of Germany's immediate future, of which the one based on the assumption that she would not sign the treaty was much the darker.

Erzberger, it was said, went into

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BERLIN DOUBTS CHANGE IN PACT; GLOOM ABOUNDS

Optimistic Predictions in Paris Fail to Cheer Wilhelmstrasse.

PICKING A NEW CABINET

Count Brockdorff - Rantzau Expected to Quit Office Rather Than Sign.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

Special Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.
BERLIN, June 6 (delayed).—Extreme scepticism prevails in Berlin that the three men who have remade the map of Europe will permit any far reaching changes in the draft of the peace treaty.

The rather optimistic wireless despatches sent by American correspondents in Paris which have been picked up here find little reflection in Berlin, and any modifications which would bring the treaty within what the Germans consider possible would come as a surprise.

The political barometer in Wilhelmstrasse continues low. Hope has been given up by any means, but preparations are being made for the worst. Speculation is rife in Government and parliamentary circles as to the personnel of the next Government, and the parliamentarians are all but convinced from reports which have been received here of the changes which President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George may make that they are not likely to be enough to make possible the signing of the treaty by all the members of the present Cabinet.

Chancellor May Quit.

The statement by Chancellor Schiemann in an interview given to use on Tuesday that perhaps some one else could be found to take his place is interpreted to mean that he expects to surrender the Premiership or to be forced to resign by the answer which he anticipates from the Allies.

It is regarded as an even greater certainty that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will place his portfolio as Foreign Minister at the disposal of President Ebert rather than sign the treaty if the terms do not include admission of Germany to the League of Nations, self-determination in the Danube, Prussian and Silesian questions, a fixed total for reparations and greater limitation of the power of the Reparation Commission so that it will not be able to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany.

It is reiterated in all parts of Wilhelmstrasse and in National Assembly circles that these constitute the minimum concessions which the present Government would consider as justifying it in signing the treaty. Since his formal statement to me it is known that Chancellor Schiemann has laid down his office rather than sign the treaty if these minimum concessions are not made.

The attitude of Matthias Erzberger, the armistice envoy at Spa, is the subject of much speculation here. He is accused of shifting constantly and is attacked bitterly by the Radicals and by the ultra-conservative Nationalists.

Erzberger Attacked.

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U. S. Envoys Apparently Held Up Mailing of Treaty Until Signing Appeared Certain

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 8.—Judging by experience in recent attempts to send a copy of the Peace Treaty through the mails to the United States, both the British and American delegates in Paris are determined to prevent the publication of the full text until after the document has been signed by the Germans.

Apparently it was a mere accident that THE SUN received a copy of the treaty from The Hague, only a part of the mail from Holland being censored now. This copy came through uncensored, but when it was presented to be forwarded to New York the lid went down with a bang. When demand was made that it be forwarded or returned to the London office of THE SUN the matter was considered by the censor for five days, with frequent references to those higher up, and finally the copy of the treaty was released, but as it will require ten days to reach New York it is evident that the authorities are confident the treaty will be signed within that period.

When the correspondent of THE SUN presented his copy of the treaty to the mail censor the latter was amazed and an avalanche of questions followed regarding its arrival in England, where it was mailed, by whom, and when it arrived. Evidently a suspicion existed that THE SUN had procured its copy in some roundabout method, but this subsided when an examination of the postage stamps showed that the book had come through the mail in the regular way.

There is no doubt that the British authorities inquired in Paris if the American delegates wished this copy of the treaty to be forwarded, and the delay continued until the peace makers decided that it could not reach New York before the Germans signed. This decision must have been reached on Friday night, for the censor promised to inform THE SUN on Friday afternoon whether the document could be forwarded to New York, but did not do so until Saturday morning.

SENATE WIDENS TREATY INQUIRY

Activities of International Financiers Will Be Investigated by Senate.

TAFT PROBABLE WITNESS

Most Prominent Men in Country Will Be Summoned to Washington.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Investigation of the so-called treaty scandal to be begun by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow probably will bring some of the most prominent men in the country to Washington to testify.

According to present indications the Republican majority on the committee is not disposed to let the investigation merely ascertain the names of those responsible for the leak which made the text of the treaty available to private persons connected with big interests while it has been so carefully guarded from the Senate and the people of the United States.

Two particular lines of investigation which men like Senator Borah (Idaho) are known to regard as of prime importance are these:

What connection is there between the leak and the increasing efforts of international financiers in general, and certain big American financiers in particular, to favor rushing the treaty through the Senate?

Have powerful friends of the League of Nations and men of great prominence whom league propagandists hope to win over been provided with copies of the treaty, with or without the sanction of any plan to appoint a minor peace delegation in Paris?

Demands Open Inquiry.

Certain Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee were not at first particularly in favor of an investigation because they believed the particular interest of the big financial interests in rushing the treaty through and the propaganda methods of the league agents could be proved without a formal investigation. Senator Borah, for example, has been investigating the first point for weeks and said to-night that he had established facts to his own satisfaction. But now that the investigation is to be begun Senator Borah and others are going to insist that it be made complete.

"I believe it should be open, thorough and complete," said Senator Borah. He believes the public should be admitted and that nothing should be done in secret. Mr. Taft and leading members of the League to Enforce Peace committee which can take its own time in probing the matter in secret will not meet with the approval of Senator Borah. The Republican majority shows no signs of favoring a "more routine investigation" which would not report until the public had lost all interest in the scandal.

Taft a Probable Witness.

Among the men most prominently mentioned as prospective witnesses before the committee is William Howard Taft. There is no reason, it is said to-night, why Mr. Taft and leading members of the League to Enforce Peace should not be summoned. Senators to-day noted particularly that Mr. Taft in his last speech said that unless the treaty was ratified the United States would not be in a position to do business with Germany while other nations would. This is expected to be one of the reasons why the international financiers through certain Wall Street

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SENATOR NEW WILL BRING UP CENSOR'S ACT

Committee Considers Today Halting of Treaty Addressed to "The Sun."

SURPRISE IN STATE DEPT.

New Angle for Hitchcock Inquiry—Censorship to Be Lifted June 20.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The action of the British censor in refusing to pass a copy of the Peace Treaty mailed by the London correspondent of THE SUN to New York will be brought officially to the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate when it meets to-morrow.

The refusal to permit the treaty to reach the United States in any way, while it is being circulated freely in the interests of Berlin, members of the Foreign Relations Committee to-day said, would furnish another angle for investigation when the Hitchcock resolution is taken up by the committee. This resolution provides for an investigation of how secret copies of the treaty reached certain men in New York, where Senator Lodge (Mass.) saw two of them. The fact that a copy mailed to THE SUN in New York from its London office was refused by the British censor after long deliberation is regarded as highly important by members of the Senate who are interested in investigating the "treaty leak" because of the strong relief into which the easy admission to the country of other copies of the treaty is thrown.

Senator New (Ind.) of the Foreign Relations Committee declared to THE SUN to-night that he personally would bring the matter before the committee.

The publication in THE SUN of the facts regarding the holding up of this mail aroused mixed feelings here to-day. Officials of the State Department, who no longer than yesterday stoutly maintained that there was no censorship in England except to guard British commercial interests, were amazed and at a loss to explain the incident.

New Angle Increases Wrath.

The fact that the treaty is easily obtainable in neutral European countries and also in Germany itself while to American newspapers and the American Senate is denied any portion of the text of the treaty has brought to fever heat the matter of the censorship over news to America. Official confirmation of the fact that the censorship is in full strict swing in England was obtained to-day from the Post Office Department. It was learned that the Department has been advised from abroad that this censorship is to be lifted on June 20.

While Senators were keenly interested in the report from London published in THE SUN to-day, the majority of them preferred not to comment upon it for publication, because some of their colleagues who are supporting the treaty and the League of Nations of late criticised them and called them to account for commenting upon newspaper reports before the slower channels of official communication brought the same information to the United States or so much of it as was allowed to seep through the censors.

Privately, however, these same Senators expressed the strongest opinions. They have been aware that there has been a strict censorship, but the specific example of the fate of the treaty THE SUN's London correspondent attempted to get to New York recalled vividly the President's promise made to Congress a few days before he absented himself from his duties as Chief Executive the first time. On this occasion Mr. Wilson declared that "the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible

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